Motion for Judicial Notice of Video Evidence

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

DREW J. RIBAR, Plaintiff, Pro Se,

WASHOE COUNTY, et al., Defendants.

Case No.: 3:24-cv-00526-ART-CSD

\_\_Filed \_\_Received \_\_Entered \_\_Served On Counsel/Parties of Record

FEB 2 7 2025

Clerk US District Count District of Nevada

By:\_\_\_\_\_ Deputy

## PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE OF VIDEO EVIDENCE

**TO: The Honorable Court and All Counsel of Record** 

Plaintiff Drew J. Ribar, appearing pro se, respectfully moves this Court to take judicial notice of video evidence filed as Exhibit A (USB Memory Stick), submitted in connection with Plaintiff's Motion to Lift Stay on Discovery Against Defendant Build Our Center, Inc. ("BOC"). This request is made pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 201, which permits courts to take judicial notice of facts that can be accurately and readily determined from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff has filed a video recording dated July 15, 2023, as Exhibit A, which documents the interaction between Plaintiff, Build Our Center (BOC) volunteers, and Washoe County

Library staff at a public event. This video is directly relevant to Plaintiff's claims and demonstrates BOC's active involvement in restricting public access to a government PLEADING TITLE - 1

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facility and engaging in confrontational conduct that resulted in Plaintiff's removal from the premises.

This motion requests that the Court review the video evidence when considering BOC's pending Motion to Dismiss and the Motion to Lift Stay on Discovery.

## II. LEGAL STANDARD

Under Federal Rule of Evidence 201(b), a court may take judicial notice of a fact that is not subject to reasonable dispute because it:

- 1. Is generally known within the court's territorial jurisdiction, or
- 2. Can be accurately and readily determined from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.

Courts routinely take judicial notice of public records, video footage, and undisputed evidence relevant to a case (Daniels-Hall v. Nat'l Educ. Ass'n, 629 F.3d 992, 998-99 (9th Cir. 2010)). Judicial notice is particularly appropriate when the evidence is central to the claims at issue and provides direct proof of the disputed facts (Khoja v. Orexigen Therapeutics, Inc., 899 F.3d 988, 999 (9th Cir. 2018)).

In cases involving public access, First Amendment claims, and government coordination with private entities, courts have taken judicial notice of recorded events, video evidence, and 7

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transcripts that establish factual context (Cline v. City of Boulder, 2023 WL 3214940 (D. Colo. 2023)).

## III. ARGUMENT

A. The Video Evidence Is Highly Relevant to Plaintiff's Claims

The video evidence provides direct visual documentation of BOC's conduct and its entwinement with Washoe County officials, establishing that:

- 1. BOC volunteers were stationed inside a public library, actively regulating access to public areas.
- 2. A BOC volunteer engaged in a confrontational act against Plaintiff, which led to Plaintiff's removal.
- 3. BOC's actions directly impacted Plaintiff's ability to remain in a governmentcontrolled facility, demonstrating their involvement in policy enforcement.

Since BOC disputes its role in Plaintiff's exclusion from the library event, the Court's review of the video is essential in determining whether BOC's involvement meets the legal standard for state action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

B. The Court May Take Judicial Notice of Video Evidence Without Converting the Motion to Dismiss Into Summary Judgment

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authenticity is confirmed. Courts have accepted publicly recorded video footage and internal surveillance recordings as judicially noticeable evidence when relevant to a party's claims (Sanders v. Brown, 504 F.3d 903, 911 (9th Cir. 2007)).

Judicial notice is appropriate where evidence is not subject to reasonable dispute and its

Since the video recording accurately reflects an event that occurred in a public facility and involves key actors in this case, it is proper for the Court to take judicial notice of its contents without converting the Motion to Dismiss into a Motion for Summary Judgment.

C. Judicial Notice Is Necessary to Ensure a Fair Review of the Facts

BOC's Motion to Dismiss argues that it had no governmental role and was not involved in Plaintiff's removal. However, the video evidence directly contradicts these assertions, making it necessary for the Court to consider it before ruling on BOC's dismissal request or the Motion to Lift Stay on Discovery.

The Court's review of the video is crucial to determining whether BOC meets the nexus test for state action, as Plaintiff has alleged that:

- BOC coordinated with Washoe County officials to regulate access to a public forum.
- BOC took an active role in security and enforcement decisions affecting public access.
- Plaintiff's exclusion from the event was facilitated by BOC, demonstrating its participation in government action.

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Judicial notice is warranted because BOC cannot credibly dispute the authenticity of the video, and its content is directly relevant to the legal issues at hand. IV. CONCLUSION For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court take judicial notice of the video evidence (Exhibit A - Memory Stick) in evaluating BOC's Motion to Dismiss and Plaintiff's Motion to Lift Stay on Discovery. Respectfully submitted, Dated: February 27, 2025 /s/ Drew J. Ribar Plaintiff, Pro Se 3480 Pershing Ln. Washoe Valley, NV 89704 (775) 223-7899 const2audit@gmail.com 

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